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Miscellaneous.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

LETTER FROM LIEUT. MAURY.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from a distinguished American to a distinguished citizen of France:

RICHMOND, VA., July 4, 1862.

My Good Friend:—Your excellent letter of August last has reached me only now. Notwithstanding its long tarrying by the way, I hasten to thank you for it with all my heart and to assure you that its kind words and generous sentiments have lost none of their force by lapse of time. * *

It has now been but little more than a year since this war was forced upon us. We, on our part, had to commence it without an Army, without a navy, and even without a governmental organization.

On the other hand, the enemy, surrounded with all the appliances of war and complete in his orgaization, arranged his legions for battle and rejoiced in his strength.

We found ourselves purely an agricultural people, cut off from the world and suddenly thrown upon our own resources, while he was backed by all the appliances that the workshops of Europe could supply or that commerce could furnish. Notwithstanding this our people bravely and deliberately resolved to withdraw from all political association with the North and to accept the consequences, be these what they may.

There was no haste, coercion or intimidation about this move. Never was the popular will more fairly expressed than when the Southern people uttered their voice for secession.

Our enemies have sought to make the impression abroad that the reverse was the case; that this so-called "Rebellion was hatched by a faction, and is led by a few *fire-eaters*." No such thing. We were pushed into it, all unprepared as we were, by the tyranny and the usurpation and the factions of the North.

In every Southern State the people were regularly consulted on the question of separation from the North. They expressed their opinions freely, and after full deliberation; and never were people more unanimous at any ballot box than were ours for instant, complete and eternal separation from the North; and that, too, at the instant, all unprepared as they were. There is now no Union feeling in the South, but the Yankees would fain have you believe that there is.

It is a fact not generally known abroad, but I may state it now, that when this war commenced, and even after we had assembled an army in the field, such was the want of preparation and such the lack of munitions of war on our part, that there was not only not a percussion cap machine in the Confederacy, but when the army of Manassas took up its position it had but four rounds to the man. Had the enemy joined battle with us there a few weeks sooner than he did, we should, for the want of percussion caps, have had to quit the field or fight him entirely with the bayonet.

But see what we have accomplished in the way of preparation: At this moment the grand army of the North, said to be the most superb with equipments that the world ever saw; an army which we have stood still and permitted the enemy to raise and discipline and to bring against us at leisure—that grand army before which our capitol was to fall and our people to succomb—is now driven from its trenches, routed and flying before our braves, armed, some with flint locks, some with fowling pieces, some with percussions, and all of divers patterns, just as we could fabricate, or rake and scrape them together. This fighting and fleeing has been going on since yesterday week.

In all probability, you and the whole of Europe will first hear of it as a great Yankee victory, for your first intelligence of it will be from the North.

Happily for the cause of truth, you, in Europe, are beginning to find the Yankees out, and to understand their mendacious proclivities. They know it, and have recently resorted to a "new dodge." You have ceased to believe their newspapers, and have begun to find out their representations of the Southern cause, of Southern prowess, sentiments and feelings, are not to be depended on, so they now send you what purports to be Southern papers; but they are counterfeits printed in the North. They will take one of our Richmond papers, for instance, duplicate its form and type, copy its advertisements, fill its reading columns with their own inventions, give it the Richmond imprint, and send it abroad as a bona fide Southern paper which you will be sure to believe. From this counterfeit their own papers are filled with extracts credited to the Richmond papers. Thus the designing men there still seek to deceive their own people and the world. They boast of this as one of their "cute Yankee tricks." They are a curious set.

The Yankees, in this war, have equalled the Chinese in falsehoods. Their Generals lie to their soldiers, to one another, and to their government, and their government to the world.

About a month ago the heart of all Yankeedom was made by Gen. Halleck to rejoice over the reported capture, by Pope, of 10,000 men and 15,000 stand of arms, from Beauregard's rear; when these 10,000 prisoners with the 15,000 stand of arms had no more existence in reality than Falstaff's men in buckram. A friend of mine brought up Beauregard's rear. He waited and offered Pope battle, but Pope made no attack exept upon a train of cars with a few sick.

You recollect that Mr. Lincoln reported to his Congress last December that he had an army of 667,000 men already raised to "crush out the rebellion;" and that France and England were asked to wait ninety days, when they should have plenty of cotton.

Now let us inquire where that army is, for I never have been able to make it out. You know that we have never pretended to have on our side more than 400,000 men in the field at any one time, and that in every advance that Lincoln has attempted to make upon us, he has been brought to a stand-still, or driven back as soon as he parted from his ships and gunboats. Neither Hunter in Georgia, nor Benham in South Carolina, nor Burnside in North Carolina have found themselves in sufficient force to advance against us. Halleck had to be called with his army from Missouri to reinforce Buell so as to enable him to advance upon Beauregard at Corinth, where we have held the two armies in check for months. Butler has not force enough to venture out of New Orleans—and our Jackson, with an army of not over 21,000, drove the Yankee Banks out of the Valley of the Shenandoah two or three weeks ago. With this small force he created such a panic in Washington that Lincoln called out the militia by telegraph to defend his capital. He also called Gen. Fremont, with his "division" from the mountains, and McDowell with his from the Rappahannock, to reinforce Banks and hold in check this handful of Confederates, while McClellan, with his "grand army," has been chased from Richmond.

Either we are superior to the Yankees in prowess as two to one, or they have lost since December last not less than a quarter of a million of men; or the "universal Yankee nation" has attempted a fraud upon the government of Europe by misleading them as to the extent of the preparations to "crush out" the so called rebellion in ninety days. Moreover, in all of our engagements with the enemy, he claims that we outnumber him. How could this be with his 667,000 against our 400,000?

Where are these 667,000 men? I cannot account for more than about 400,000. It is true we have inflicted many and heavy losses upon the enemy in what he has proclaimed to you as 'victories.' But great as these losses have been, they do not account for the difference between 667,000 and 400,000.

"*Actum est de Republica.*" The Union is gone; and the sooner the world addresses itself to that fact, the better will it be for humanity and commerce.

Most that Europe knows of us has been learned through Yankee sources, and I have taken up your precious time with this disgusting recital merely to disabuse your mind of any Yankee falsehoods that may have found a lodgement there, and give you practical illustration of the despicable character of the people with whom, unfortunately, we find ourselves embroiled, and from whose association we wish to withdraw.

I pass by Butler's infamous proclamation at New Orleans, and the arming our slaves against our wives and children, to tell you of a Yankee refinement upon savage barbarity which we have to contend with.

To shoot with poisoned arrows is universally admitted to be both savage and barbarous, but our men have been shot with *explosive* bullets. Imagine a minnie bullet to be cut in-two transversely, and a wire to be inserted axially through the front half or cone—the other part is then hollowed out into a cup, filled with fulminate or some other explosive preparation, and then securely fitted into the front part, and in such a manner that when the ball strikes, the wire is driven back, and so by percussion explodes the ball inside the wounded man. Is not that, think you, equal to the poisoned arrow? There can be no mistake about it, for I have seen the missile itself, and would send you one if I could find a safe conveyance for the dangerous thing. The true aim of savage warfare is to kill and murder—of civilized to wound and disable. Which is it the Yankees are waging?

The negro is not, as the Yankees would have the world believe, the cause or the object of this war. The tariff and hatred of the Yankee character—these are the true causes. They are a nation of shopkeepers and peddlers; and under pretext of raising a revenue to maintain the government, Southern industry was taxed to support Yankee workshops. With this they waxed fat and grew insolent until their insolence became unbearable.

We chose no longer to submit to their rule and so sought simply to withdraw from all political association with them. We ask nothing of them. All we want is simply to be left and let alone. And the simple fact that they should attempt to force us to remain in political association with them, is proof enough as to the inequality of benefit which the old Union conferred upon the two sections.

The fuss and turmoil about slavery is merely incidental in this unhappy state of affairs. In most of the Northern States it is against the law for a freed negro to come there. They will not allow a negro from the South to dwell among them.

After supplying the North with whatever they required of our produce, and buying of the North, upon their own terms, whatever we required of their manufacture, there remained annually to the South a quantity of surplus produce which requires 20,000 ships and more than 200,000 seamen to carry abroad and distribute among the markets of the world.

In the handling of this produce Northern factors and Northern shipping did the principal part. Besides this the laws of the Union gave the North the preference over all the world in the markets of the South. These were great advantages and the North waxed fat and strong upon them. Their correlatives were wanting to the South—for the South could sell dearer and buy cheaper in other countries.

Twelve millions of such customers as inhabit the South are enough to make any people rich, and they are such as no nation can afford to lose. But let secession be acknowledged as an accomplished fact, and the North will lose this preference, this trade, and these customers, with all the benefits derived from their political association with us. It is therefore not for the negro, but solely on account of pecuniary and selfish considerations that the North is waging this war. She is vainly seeking to compel us to renew an association that we abhor.

Hitherto we have acted purely on the defensive. We have not sought to invade the North, but, panoplied in the triple armor of a just cause, we have stood still, and ever since the battle of Manassas—now a year ago—quietly looked on while the enemy raised his armies and completed his preparations for the war in his own way. Having destroyed his "grand army," we shall now carry the war into Africa, I hope, compelling him to withdraw his forces from our borders and to sue for peace.

But peace is very difficult at present, I admit. In the North, reason has lost its sway over the mind of the people; and the judgment of their rulers has been taken away. In the South passions run high. Therefore, in the present temper of the two peoples it would be impossible just now, for them to agree upon the preliminary step to any lasting peace, viz: the adjustment of boundaries. We are, therefore, drifting into a war of exhaustion.

There are rumors of an armed intervention from your side. But upon what basis this intervention is to take place, the many tongued dame has not deigned to enlighten us. Any such intervention cannot but work misohievously if it fail to recognize the right of the people in the disputed States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri freely and fairly to decide for themselves whether they will cast their lot with the North or the South. Neither can it be supposed that intervention would recognize any dismemberment of present States.

With us, this is not a war of conquest, but a war for a principle, which is dear to every French heart—a principle by which your Emperor sits upon his great throne—the right of every people to be governed in their own way.

The strong arm of mighty nations may force a peace upon some other basis, but any such peace will prove a hollow truce.

There has, permit me to say, been already at least one error committed by France and England in this war: when these difficulties commenced all Europe viewed them through Northern media. This was natural enough, perhaps, for all Europe depended upon Northern statements for information concerning us. These have now been found to be erroneous. But not until France and England had committed themselves to a blockade that was against all rule. The effects of that blockade upon our industry is likely to prove lasting, and certain classes in France and England may yet find cause to rue it, even if ministers do not.

You can well conceive that the blockade affords most effective encouragement to home manufactures in the South. The energies of the people have, by it, been diverted into new channels of industry, and manufacturing establishments are rapidly springing up on all hands. So that when France and England decided to respect Lincoln's paper blockade, they unwittingly, perhaps, called influences into play which are rapidly converting us into a manufacturing as well as an agricultural people. The operatives in your workshops may yet have cause to lament a policy which cannot fail to call into existence many rival establishments to your own, and which would not have found existence but for the course which the two governments thought proper to pursue.

As for the preservation, restoration or reconstruction of the Union, it is simply an impossibility. Laying aside all questions of military power and prowess between the contending parties, the mere hatred of one for the other, and which is obvious to every intelligent being who has attentively observed the events of the contest as they have developed themselves, is enough to destroy all hopes for any such Union.

Harmony between the States, good will among the people, are essential to any such reconstruction or preservation, and you see enough even from your distant stand-point to satisfy you that *we are two peoples*, and that so long as our favorite doctrine holds good—viz: that every rightful government rests on the consent of the governed, no power on earth can unite us again or make us one.

But enough of this. * * *

Adieu, my friend, and let me hear from you, and believe me yours most truly,

M. F. MAURY.

VTE. DE CHAVANNE,
Admiral French Navy, Paris.

COL. VANCE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

No honest man in North Carolina doubts that Col. Vance behaved with great coolness and bravery in the battle of Newbern. His enemies, who seem to be lost to all shame, have charged that he was "not in the fight." For the gratification of our readers we have at length been able to obtain Col. Vance's official report, and annex it hereto. Let his libellers and enemies read it and cover their faces.

HEADQU'RS 26TH REG. N. C. VOLS.,
Kinston, N. C., March 17th, 1862.

GENERAL L O'B. BRANCH,
Commanding District Pamlico:

GENERAL:—I have to report, in accordance with military usage, the share of my command in the operations of last Friday.

Whilst in the temporary command of the post of Newbern on Thursday, my regiment was ordered to Croaton Works, under command of Lieut. Colonel Burgwyn, to assist Col. Sinclair's regiment should the enemy land below those works. Learning soon after that Col. Campbell was at his post, I instantly transferred to him my temporary command, and proceeded to Croaton to assume command of my regiment. When near there I met Col. Sinclair retreating, who informed me that the enemy were landing in force at Fisher's Landing, and nearer still to the works I met Col. Campbell, who had just ordered my regiment to take the cars and return to Fort Thompson. Before my return they had been posted by Lieut. Col. Burgwyn in the series of redans constructed by me on the right of the railroad, in the rear of Bullen's Branch, extending from the railroad to the swamp, about 500 yards from the road by Weatherby's. At this road, as you will remember, I had constructed the night before a breastwork, commanding the passage of the swamp, with the assistance of Mr. Hawks, a gentleman whose skill in Engineering, untiring energy and zeal, I take pleasure in noticing favorably. And there was placed a section of Capt. Brem's Artillery, Lieut. Williams commanding; Capt. McRae's company of infantry, with a portion of the companies of Captains Hays and Thomas 2nd N. C. Cavalry, dismounted.

About two o'clock Friday morning, in compliance with orders received, I pushed companies E, K and B of my right wing across the small swamp alluded to, so as to make my extreme right rest on the battery at the Wethersby road. This was our position on Friday morning, which remained unchanged during the day, except that two companies of the 33d regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hoke, came to my assistance about nine o'clock, who were placed in the redans vacated by my right companies, who were thrown beyond the swamp. You will perceive that my forces covered almost as much ground as all the rest of our troops together. Taking my own position near the centre, a little nearer to the right, under Lieut Col. Burgwyn, about whose position I was considerably uneasy, owing to the unfinished state of our works there, I placed the left under command of Maj. Carmichael, and awaited the engagement. It began on my left wing about ten minutes to eight o'clock, extending toward my right by degrees, until about half past eight, when all the troops in my command were engaged so far as the swamp referred to. The severest fighting was on my extreme left, the enemy advancing under shelter of the woods to within easy range of our lines.—Whenever they left the woods and entered among the fallen timber of the swamp in our front, they were driven back in confusion by the most deadly and well directed fire from our lines, who with the greatest coolness watched for their appearance.—The fight was kept up until about twelve o'clock, when information was brought to me by Capt. J. T. Young, my Quartermaster, who barely escaped with life in getting to me, that the enemy in great force had turned my left by the railroad track at Woods' Brick Yard, had pillaged my camp, were firing in reverse on my left wing, and were several hundred yards up the railroad, between me and Newbern; also, that all the troops on the field were in full retreat except my command. This being so, there was no alternative left me but to order an immediate retreat, or be completely surrounded by an overwhelming force. Without hesitation I gave the order. My men jumped out of the trenches, rallied, and formed in the woods without panic or confusion; and having first sent a messenger with an order to Lieut. Col. Burgwyn to follow with the forces on the right, we struck across the Weatherby road for Brices' Creek, with the intention of getting into the Pollocksville road. On arriving at the creek we found only one small boat capable of carrying only three men in which to pass over. The creek here is too deep to ford, and about 75 yards wide. Some plunged in and swam over, and swimming over myself, I rode over to Capt. Whitford's house, on the Trent, and through the kindness of Mr. Kit Foy, a citizen, procured three more small boats, carrying one on our shoulders from the Trent with which we hurried up to the crossing. In the meantime Lieut. Col. Burgwyn arrived with the forces of the right wing in excellent condition and assisted me with the greatest coolness and efficiency in getting the troops across, which, after four hours of hard labor and the greatest anxiety, we succeeded in doing.—Lieut. Col. B. saw the last man over before he entered the boat. I regret to say that three men were drowned in crossing. I must here mention favorably the good conduct of the troops under these trying circumstances, a large Yankee force being drawn up in view of our scouts about one mile away, and their skirmishers appearing just as the rear got over. Musician B. F. Johnson, Company B, deserves particular mention for his exertions, having ferried over the greater portion of the troops himself, assisted by a negro boy. Once over, we were joined by Lieut. Col. Hoke, 33d regiment, with a large portion of his command, and took the road for Trenton. We marched night and day, stopping at no time for rest or sleep more than four hours. We arrived at this place safely at noon on the 16th. The loyalty and hospitality of the citizens greatly facilitated our march, furnishing us cheerfully with provisions, wagons, shelter and guides. I regret to say that many of our men, despairing of the boats at the creek and determined not to be taken, threw away their guns to swim over; a serious loss to our Government, but scarcely blamable under the circumstances. This concludes the narration of the principal matters connected with my command during the engagement and retreat.—The number of my killed and wounded has not yet been ascertained. Our baggage, of course, was lost, but our sick were safely brought away. It remains for me to speak of the noble dead we left upon the field. Maj A. B. Carmichael fell about 11 o'clock, A. M., by a shot through the head, while gallantly holding his post on the left under a most galling fire. A braver, nobler soldier never fell on field of battle. Generous and open-hearted as he was brave and chivalrous—he was endeared to the whole regiment. Honored be his memory. Soon after Captain W. P. Martin of Co. H also fell, near the regimental colors. Highly respected as a man, brave and determined as a soldier, he was equally regretted by his command and all who knew him. The 26th regiment are justly proud of their glorious fall. The fate of Capt. Rand, of Co D, is as yet unknown. When last seen he was almost surrounded by a large force, but disdaining to fly or surrender, he was fighting desperately with Lieut. Vinson and a large portion of his company who refused to leave him. Lieut. Porter of Co. A was also left behind, wounded.—Capt. A. N. McMillan was badly wounded, but got away safely.

In regard to the behavior of my regiment generally, I am scarcely willing to mention particular instances of gallantry, where all did their duty. Observing a large portion of the regiment myself, and making diligent inquiry as to the rest, I could learn of but one man in all my command who remembered that he had legs until after the command to retreat was given. They were the last of our troops to leave the field.

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning in terms of the highest praise the spirit of determination and power of endurance evinced by the troops during the hardships and sufferings of our march. Drenched with rain, blistered feet, without sleep, many sick and wounded, and almost naked, they toiled on through the day and all the weary watches of the night without murmuring, cheerfully and with subordination, evincing most thoroughly those high qualities in adversity which military men learn to value still more than courage up on the field.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE,
Col. Commanding 26th N. C. Vols.

From the Patriot.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES AND PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We the undersigned ministers of the Eastern Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, having been appointed a Committee for the purpose of publishing an appeal in behalf of the daughters of our deceased soldiers, respectfully and earnestly asked your attention to the following:

1. The above named Conference has in contemplation the erection of a Female Seminary, with a view to furnish the daughters of our deceased and disabled soldiers with a gratuitous education, including board and clothing, if needed.

2. This Institution is located at Lewisville, Forsythe county, N. C. where 20 acres of land and 2000 dollars in cash have already been secured from two citizens of the place, to aid in the erection of the necessary buildings.

3. In order to establish this enterprise on a sure and permanent basis, it is proposed to create a fund of at least 20,000 dollars, to be called "*The Soldiers Endowment Fund.*"

4. Besides the daughters of deceased and disabled soldiers, other young ladies will be admitted into the Seminary on reasonable terms; but all profits arising from their education will be added to the Endowment fund

5. In order that all may have an opportunity to aid in this benevolent enterprise, our agents, Rev. J. D. Scheck of Guilford county N. C., and Rev. J. H. Mengert of Wilmington, N. C. are hereby authorized, to call upon the citizens of North Carolina, who are still at their homes and receive from them in cash, or bonds such donations and subscriptions, as their patriotic liberality may promt them to give; and they are also authorized or instructed to procure if practicable, permission of the proper authorities to visit our soldiers now in camp, or field, and receive such contributions as they are willing to make. The names of the contributors and their residences, or in the case of soldiers, the regiment in which they served will be carefully recorded in a blank book, kept for that urpose, and placed in the archives of the Institution.

Now we appeal to all to come forward and aid us in erecting an Institution which will dry the tear of the widow, gladden the heart of the orphan and promote the kingdom of Christ. We appeal to our mothers and daughters, whose self-denial and self-sacrificing zeal manifested in behalf of other enterprises has won for them the admiration of the civilized world. We appeal to our patriotic heroic fathers and sons, who have shown themselves the worthy descendants of their revolutionary sires. We appeal to our brave soldiers who are especially interested in this enterprise. Let them remember that by a small contribution to this cause they are bequeathing to their posterity a legacy infinitely more precious than gold, a legacy for which posterity will bless them in time and in eternity.

Rev. BRYANT G. HALL.
" JAMES R. SIKES.

All papers of the State friendly to the enterprise will please copy.

Important Discovery—A Great Salt Lake Discoverd in Alabama—Mr. J. W. Kidd, of Talladega, county, where he had been engaged in exploring the swamp lands of that section of our State, for the purpose of ascertaining the best locality for procuring salt, informs us that he has discovered a large lake, capable of yielding a sufficient quantity of that much needed article to supply the wants of the entire Confederacy. This lake is some twenty miles from Gainstown; and he assures us that there is room and water ample to afford constant employment for twenty thousand persons.—Mr. Kidd has purchased the land on which the lake and springs are situated, and invites all persons who are in need of salt to arm themselves with pots, kettles, &c., and go down to the lake and make salt for themselves to their hearts content. The small pittance he requires for this privilege is only one bushel out of every seven that shall be made.—Mr. Kidd informed us that a negro man, with two large pots, made two bushels of salt within the short period of twenty-four hours, which could have been brought to Selma as a specimen, had it been possible to procure a sack in which to ship it, which was impossible.—*Selma (Ala,) Reporter.*

From the North.

THE STRENGTH OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY—OVER 158,000 MEN SENT HIM BEFORE THE FIGHTS.

Wednesday last was a lively day in the United States Senate, and in the scramble the truth about McClellan's force came out. From official statements it was shown that 158,000 men were sent to McClellan before any engagement had taken place before Richmond. Mr. Chandler walked into the Administration about the conduct of the war. After a severe overhauling of the Bull's Bluff disaster, he says:

After this wholesale slaughter the whole army of the Potomac retired, except in front of Washington. He then read further testimony showing that the Navy Department applied to the war Department for 4000 men *to hold Matthias's point* and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agreed to send men. Vessels were gathered there by the war Department, but the troops were not sent at the appointed time, and the navy Department could not find out the reason. The evidence further stated that the President assisted the Navy Department as much as he could with this plan, but Gen McClellan objected, because he feared the arrangments for landing had not been made. Thus the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac, and the Capital was besieged by a force at no time half that of the United States.

In December the nation began to clamor for a movement, and the Committee on the Conduct of the War urged the necessity for such a movement. The President and Cabinet were in favor of some forward movement, and they were assured by Gen. McClellan that a move would be made very soon; that he never intended to go into winter quarters. And he did not. Our brave men spent the winter in canvass tents.

At last, in January, the President gave the order "forward!" and those glorious events took place at Forts Donelson and Henry, Newbern, &c. The "do nothing strategy" seemed to give way, and the weeks and days of spades and pick-axes to be over.

On the 22d of February the army of the Potomac was ordered to move, but it was not ready. At last, on the 10th of March, it did move, under the protest of its commander. On the 10th of March, that army numbered 230,000 men by the muster roll. They marched to Manassas and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy, less than 40,000, quietly moved away.

The Generals had voted not to advance on Manassas, but to leave the enemy there and sneak around to Annapolis. Seven out of eight of these Generals were appointed by the advice of Gen. McClellan.

But the President and Secretary of War overruled this, and made the army move on to Manassas. Why did not this magnificent army of 230,000 men at once march on Richmond? No one knows. But at last McClellan divided his army, and sailed for Fortress Monroe.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War summoned Gen. Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington with, and not a single gun mounted on wheels. A part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized.

He then read the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April, 120,000 men were first sent down to McClellan; then Franklin's division of 12,000 was sent, and on the 1st of June McCall's division of 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and on the last of June, Shield's division of about 5,000; making a total of 158,000 men sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. Tucker further testified that he did not know of any other force which could have been sent to McClellan. Thus it is shown that 158,000 of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool, had been sent to McClellan. And yet the treasonable press of the country are howling against the Secretary of War, because he did not send reinforcements to McClellan. He read further from the testimony of General Meigs corroborating the statement of Mr. Tucker, and saying that he believed that everything that McClellan had asked for had been promptly sent to him by the Government.

Mr. Chandler said that McClellan had lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the bullets of the enemy since the army went to Yorktown.

At last, when a small fraction of the army were whipped at Williamsburg, Gen. McClellan, at a long distance from the field of battle, wrote a dispatch to the Secretary of War, stating that he would try to hold the enemy in check. But they were too fast for him. Then the road was open to Richmond, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps into Richmond.

But we found most of the swamps we could, settled right down in the middle of them, and went to digging trenches. Ten thousand brave men were lost there by sickness. Then, after waiting some time, the battle of Fair Oaks was fought, and instead of following the enemy into Richmond, we found another swamp, and again commenced digging trenches, and waited till the enemy got all the reinforcements he could raise by impressment, and for the army from Corinth to come to his aid.

And then the rebels attacked us, throwing their whole force on our right wing. But instead of reinforcing that position, a retreat was ordered. And this is called "strategy." We lost ten thousand men by digging trenches, and then left those trenches without firing a gun. The army was ordered to advance on our gunboats instead of on to Richmond.

Mr. Chandler, in conclusion, said he knew he would be denounced for making these disclosures, but he thought the country ought to know the facts. Only traitors and fools would denouuce him.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War have leave to sit during the recesss of Congress.—Laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

SALT.

We published a statement last week that Gov. Clark had made arrangments to procure a supply of Salt for this State. We have no information from Raleigh concerning the arrangments, but learn from a gentleman who ought to know, that the Governor has made a contract with the Virginia Salt Works for an abundant supply. If the contract is fulfilled by Va. Comp. we suppose there will be no difficulty about a supply of the needful article. In the meantime, however, we would advise all who can, to supply themselves wherever and whenever they can. We saw a letter last week from the Salt Commissioner of this State, saying that salt was selling in Wilmington at $7 50 per bushel. The Commissioner is furnishing it to the counties as fast as he can at about $3 50 per bushel.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Commerce of New York.—The exports of specie and bullion from New York, in June amount to $9,867,614; same time, last year, $244,242, and in 1860, $7,836,546. The imports af merchandise and specie for the fiscal year ending 30th June amounted to $143,960,000 and the exports to $133,857,582—including specie and bullion $162,830,745. The cash duties for the fiscal year were $36,193,034; in 1860 '61, $28,223,137.

Confederate Victories.—Since the 1st of May Providence has blessed our arms with a series of most decided victories, at Drury's Bluff, Williamsburg Barbersville, McDowell, Strasburg, Port Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven Pines, James' Island, Mechaniosville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, the Naval Victory of the Arkansas, Murfreesboro

The "Fourth of July" was not celebrated in Paris. There was a meeting of loyal Americans in London, but the proceedings are not reported. The London Times gave expression to a concentration of all its malignity towards the United States in its issue of the 4th inst., by publishing an editorial satirizing the anniversary, and containing a mock "oration" for Americans.

Another Escpae of Prisoners.—Seven more of the political prisoners confined here, effected their escape last Thursday night. As in the former instance so in this, they took advantage of a dark and stormy hour, and when the rain, as they supposed, had unfit the guns of guard for service. They were discovered, however, and fired upon, but without serious effect. One of them has since returned. He can give no account of the others, further than that two of them were wounded by the guard—one in the hand and the other in the brest.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

For Governor,
Z. B. Vance.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, no subscription to the *Press* will be received for a shorter term than six months.

NO CLUBS.—We still, occasionally, receive orders for the *Press* at club rates. We abolished the clubbing system, some time since, and must strictly adhere to the terms in this issue.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. NISSEN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from Forsyth County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. GOSLIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the citizens of Forsyth county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. W. COLE, as a candidate to represent Forsyth county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce ISAAC JARRATT as the People's Candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Surry and Yadkin, in the next Legislature.

The Conscripts.

The affecting scenes connected with the departure of Volunteers have given way to the heart-rending sight of men torn away from their families by the strong arm of the law;—heads of families, surrounded by weeping women and children, are forced into the army, their hopes and prospects blighted, if not forever ruined, under the plea of a military necessity, when, it will be remembered that, some eighteen months ago, we were told that secession would be peaceable, and a mere small job to be despatched in the morning before breakfast. This piece of deception is yet fresh in the minds of the people, and should not be forgotten now, when we are engaged in a peaceable revolution at the ballot-box.

On Monday last, the Conscripts from the western portion of this county, met at the Court-House, preparatory to their departure for the camp of instruction at Raleigh, and the scene there presented led to the above reflections. Viewing the conscription as a military necessity, all interested, who were present, accommodated themselves to circumstances as best they could, on that day of trial, and submitted to their fate as law-abiding citizens.

☞ On our first page will be found a letter from Lieut. Maury, of the Confederate Navy to a French Admiral; Col. Vance's official report of the battle at Newbern, and other interesting matter.

☞ It will be seen that ISAAC JARRATT, ESQ., is a candidate for the Senate in the Yadkin, &c., Senatorial District.

FROM EUROPE.—The fighting before Richmond has been largely canvassed in Europe. The London Times treats the matter as a decided Confederate victory. The morning Post says affairs have approached such a crisis that neutrals cannot much longer remain passive spectators. The old song.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that old school-books are in demand.

The Candidates.

We have been very careful not to advocate the claims of either of the candidates for the Legislature, and merely alluded to them as candidates, until recently, when the conduct of our old political opponents became so very suspicious, that we felt in duty bound to change our course of policy. We have not yet heard the candidates for the House of Commons speak, but have been informed that they differ on the following and perhaps other points:

Messrs. Nissen and Kerner are opposed to *Test Oathe, Gag Laws*, and *all other laws* which in the least degree tend towards abridging the rights which our citizens have always enjoyed, as freemen.

They sustain and defend the rights of our citizens which are guarantied to them by the Confederate Constitution, and believe that in a free country the people ought to enjoy the freedom of speech and of the press, as our forefathers did; they hold that those who oppose these privileges are undermining the Confederate Constitution, and striking a heavy blow at civil and religious liberty; and that their acts are subversive of all free institutions, and tend to the establishment of a despotism of the worst character.

We learn further, that Messrs. Nissen and Kerner view the Conscript Law as unjust and oppressive, and subversive of every principle of State Rights.—It was unnecessary, unjust and oppressive to our people, because North Carolina, but a few weeks previous to the passage of the Conscript Law, furnished seven or eight thousand more volunteers than the quota which she was called on to furnish by the Confederate Government.—This law is subversive of the rights which the States had enjoyed and exercised from their very foundation, to furnish troops in their own way.

We understand that Mr. Goslin holds the opposite views on this side of the question, and would abridge the freedom of speech and liberty of the press, although in so doing he would violate the Constitution of the Confederate States, and leave it with a few extremists and destructives to say when a man should speak, how much, and what to say. This would be constitutional freedom with a vengeance!

Mr. Jefferson has said that "even error of opinion may be tolerated, while freedom of speech and liberty of the press is permitted to combat it;" and the Bill of Rights in our State Constitution expressly declares, "that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and, therefore, ought never to be abridged;" and further, "that no freeman ought to be deprived of his life, liberties, privileges or property, but by the law of the land."

We would advise Mr. Goslin to read our Bill of Rights and State Constitution, and learn some of the lessons of toleration and wisdom inculcated by our forefathers, just after they had come out of a seven years' war, waged for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

What Mr. Cole's views are on these subjects, we do not know; but those of Mr. Goslin's are the proscriptive and despotic views entertained by his special friends, who after great efforts to get out opposition to Messrs. Nissen and Kerner, at last settled down on Messrs. Goslin and Cole. If Mr. Cole does not belong to the extremists and destructives, it is remarkable that he suffers himself to be made use of by a few proscriptive partizans, who have deceived and betrayed the people, and having been detected and repudiated by an outraged and indignant populace, are now trying to practice another deception by holding out false ideas in regard to Messrs. Goslin and Cole, under the cloak of *Whigs!*

Whigs indeed! You might as well look for a needle in a hay-stack, as for one *conservative* principle of the old Whig party among the proscriptive, intolerant partizans, who have been instrumental in bringing out Messrs. Goslin and Cole.

Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing!

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

It is now apparent that the Stallfederates have despaired of defeating Col. Vance, and that they are devoting all their attention to the Legislature. They wish to carry that, so as to secure a small portion of the spoils and at the same time embarrass Col. Vance as Governor.

We appeal to our friends in every county to leave no effort untried to carry the Assembly. Vote as a unit for the best men. Vote for the right men, and for just the right number in each county to defeat the Stallfeds. Be sure to send tickets to the army, and write to your friends there to see that you have fair play. Call out the candidates on the Governorship. If they are not for *Vance* and *Reform*, vote them down. See to it that you have active *Vance* and *Reform* men at every ballot-box, who will work all day for the cause. Hundreds of thousands of votes may be secured in this way.—*Ral. Standard.*

☞ Yankee Maj. Gen. Pope, of the army of Virginia, has issued orders for the arrest of all disloyal male citizens within his lines, or within reach. Those taking the oath of allegiance shall not be disturbed; those who refuse, to be conducted South, not to return on pain of being subjugated to military law, as spies.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

REMEMBER THE ELECTION WILL BE ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST.

Then Rally for Vance and the Legislature, and be Sure to Vote.

Let us all be up and doing, and endeavor to effect a peaceable revolution, in our State affairs, at the ballot-box, which will have a good effect upon our sister States, and encourage them to do likewise. Let every advocate of reform in public affairs work unceasingly until the polls are closed on the day of election. Conservatives! you are well aware that the patronage of the Government is against you, and every effort has been and will be made to crush you; but despair not!—Rally as one man and you can overcome all effort to put you down. Rally everywhere for Vance and Conservative members of the Legislature, and pay no attention to false reports started a few days before the election. Vance is the man for Governor, and no mistake! Conservatives and old Union men, now is the time to rebuke your slanderers at the ballot-box, at the most important election ever held in the State;—then vote for Vance, who is not an original secessionist, and Conservative members of the Legislature to sustain him.

Col. Vance did all he could to avert the war, (and many of you will recollect the Union speeches made by him during the last Presidential campaign,) on honorable terms, but when the war came, he gallantly pitched in, and is now in the army bearing the heat and burden of the day, while his defamers are lying in the shade and speculating upon the necessities of the people.

No pains or expense will be spared by the minions of power and office-holders to defeat Col. Vance, but, with the Hendersonville Times, we call upon the patriotic people of Western North Carolina, not to suffer this. "Do all you can for Vance; go to the polls, and take your neighbors with you, and vote for him, and thus reward his courage and patriotism."

Mr. Johnston, Col. Vance's opponent, is an *original secessionist*,—"one of those men who were so keen for the war, who boasted of their readiness to die for the South, and spill the last drop of their blood, but too cowardly now that the war is upon us, to go to fight for independence, & are at home in the shade, slandering, traducing, and misrepresenting Col. Vance." Mr. Johnston is President of the South Carolina Railroad,—there let us leave him, and elect Col. Vance Governor of N. Carolina.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren died at Lindenwald, on the 24th inst., aged 84 years.

We take the following from the Petersburg Express of Saturday last:

We received last night through the kindness of W. P. Egin, the New York Herald of July 23d, from which we make the following extract:

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONFISCATION ACT—EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

First—Ordered, that military commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize property real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, for supplies or for other military purposes; and that the whole property may be destroyed for proper military objects; none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second.—That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third—That as to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept sufficiently accurate and in detail to show quantities and amounts and from whom both property and such persons shall have come; as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases; and the several departments of this government shall attend to and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

By order of the PRESIDENT,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.—"Agate," the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has found his way to Washington, whence he writes under date of July 18:

"On the single matter of the President's belief as to the amount of our losses, we already have three or four contradictory versions; while I happen to know that every one of them conflicts with the statements the President himself made to a certain party of four, only last Friday evening. Said the President, with marked emphasis, "I *can't* tell where the men have gone in that army. I have sent there, at one time and another, one hundred and ——" (perhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two places for figures blank,) "one hundred and —— thousand men, and I can only find just half that many now. Where *can* they have gone? Burnside accounts to me for every man *he* has taken—so many killed in battle; so many wounded; so many sick in the hospitals; so many absent on furlough. So does Mitchell. So does Buell, and so others; but I *can't* tell what has become of half the army I've sent down to the Peninsula."

CORN.—We learn, says the Macon Telegraph that several large planters in South-western Georgia have sold their growing crop of corn to be delivered, at the nearest railroad depot, at twenty-five cents per bushel, and many others are anxious to sell at the same figures.

☞ The "Tubal Cain," an iron screw British steamer, of 500 tons, with a cargo of general merchandise, and a few cases of arms, was captured off Charleston, in attempting to run the blockade.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.—The opinion gains ground that McClellan is gradually evacuating Berkeley and reinforcing Pope, in Western Virginia. No news there as late as the 29th.

Halleck has been appointed by the Lincoln Government, Commander-in-Chief of his land forces.

From the West, it appears the Yankees were advancing into Mississippi.

The grand army of Gen. Bragg is said to be moving Northward.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal asserts that if the Federal Government does not take speedy action, 30,000 men cannot hold Kentucky.

Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be occupied by the rebels.

BURNSIDE'S MOVEMENTS.

The rumor has been circulating for some days that Burnside was moving upon Kinston with 7,000 troops. It turns out as we expected, that a Yankee force of one or two thousand advanced as far as Trenton, for what purpose seems not to be known, but they retreated back to Pollockville, on the approach of Col. Sol. Williams forces. Slight skirmishing occurred, and several members of our 2nd Cavalry captured by the enemy.

The sickness and mortality among the negroes and Yankee forces at Newbern are said to be alarming.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

JACKSON, July 25.—It is reported that the lower Yankee fleet, with the transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the fleet above this morning. It is also reported that a large Federal force is embarking at Memphis—supposed to be designed for a land attack on Vicksburg.

GRENADA, July 25.—Gen. Sherman has evacuated Germantown, LaGrange, and Moscow, moving his whole force to Memphis, and burning those towns in his flight.

MOBILE, ALA., July 26.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Chattanooga, July 25, says that the enemy is evincing great activity, and are evidently preparing for some movement. A train of cars arrived at Bridgeport to-day with shell and ammunition.

Capture of a Federal Mail Steamer and Mail Bag.—MOBILE, Ala, July 25.—A dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, Miss., July 24, states that Lieut. Col. Ferguson of Starke's Cavalry, with two companies and a field battery captured and destroyed a Federal Mail steamer at Skipwith's landing, eighty miles above Vicksburg.

Col. Ferguson succeeded in obtaining possession of a mail bag from the ship Richmond en rout for Washington. Its contents are highly interesting. The Yankee letters admit the impossibility of capturing Vicksburg without an immense land force' and admit that the Arkansas whipped them. They evince great horror of the Arkansas, and her appearance around the head this morning was a signal for a general "skeddle." The bombarding continued slowly to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

GRENADA, July 23.—Our guerrillas took Henderson on the 18th, then crossed the Ohio river into Indiana, and captured the town of Newburg, with 250 Federal prisoners. Great consternation prevailed at Evansville, Indiana. Gov. Morton had called out the militia.

GRENADA, July 23.—A portion of Curtis's army has left Helena for some point below, probably, Vicksburg.

MOBILE, July 24.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register from Chattanooga, dated yesterday says, that Gen. Forest entered Lebanon, 25 miles east of Nashville, on Saturday the 19th, capturing all the enemy's pickets and several State prisoners. The enemy were flying before him.

RICHMOND, July 26.

The cartel for a general exchange of prisoners was signed on the 22d instant, by Major Gen. Jas. A. Dix, of the Federal Army, and Major Gen. Daniel H. Hill of the Confederate Army.

The news from the West, is that John Morgan had captured eleven cities and towns, with heavy amounts of army stores, and that he has a force sufficient to hold all the counties between Lexington and Frankfort. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnatti have all been destroyed.

Six Federal Colonels in Curtis' army have resigned and gone home on account of Lincoln's lately declared policy on the negro question.

Jackson is said to be at or near Gordonsville. This is Federal news. Reports from the same source, indicate considerable excitement at Washington, fearing he may plunge into the Capitol before they are aware of it.

From the Potomac.—RICHMOND, July 26.—Our advices from Gordonsville yesterday represent that everything continued quiet, the enemy having made no further demonstation above Richmond since his harmless dash upon the Central Railroad on Wednesday last. Gen. Pope has accumulated an army of over 30,000 men immediately this side of the Blue Ridge, and evidently designs some offensive operation, the nature of which may shortly transpire. The enemy has now but very few troops in Washington, Baltimore, or Annapolis, nearly all the available men having been sent to reinforce Pope and McClellan.—*Dispatch.*

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Halleck arrived here to night.

It is evidently the intention of Mr. Lincoln, now that he is rid of the encumbrance of the Senate, to consult with all his Generals, and arrange a programme for the vigorous prosecution of the war. There will be no more delays—no more *faux pas*. The government is to move right on, and re-establish its jurisdiction over the whole country, before Congress shall meet again. The fears hitherto entertained of European intervention have been dismissed, and it is believed that our government will be left without interference to deal with the rebellion as it sees fit.

The advent of Gen. Halleck will be marked by a thorough overhauling organization of military matters.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 17, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

DARING FEAT—BURNING OF A FEDERAL VESSEL.

On Friday last some half dozen men, attached to the Prince George cavalry, conceived the idea of destroying one or more of the Federal vessels, which for several days past have literally covered the surface of the river in front of Gen. McClellan's camp. Having procured a boat, (the largest accessible,) Corporal Cocke, Thos. Martin, Wm. Daniel, Alexander Dimitry, and Wm. Williams, embarked from Coggin's Point about one o'clock Saturday morning, and pulled off quietly for a very fine-looking schooner, of 163 tons burthen, lying in the stream some half a mile from the southern shore. The Petersburg Express says:

As they neared the vessel, a small dog on board discovered their movements and commenced barking furiously. Two gunboats were lying but a few hundred yards distant, and many steamers and sail vessels in close proximity; but the enterprise had been undertaken, and the brave boys could not think of returning without accomplishing their object. Making fast to the vessel, they endeavored to seize the dog and stop his mouth by sending him to the bottom; but the animal would not allow a stranger's hand to be placed upon him. His barking had now aroused the captain of the vessel, who came upon deck and desired to know the cause of the untimely visit. He was answered by Martin, who quickly sprang to the deck of the schooner, and informed the Captain that he had come at the bidding of Gen. McClellan to effect his arrest. The captain expressed great surprise, declared his innocence of crime, and wished to know what were the charges against him. He was told by Martin that he was not there to decide upon his guilt or innocence, nor to prefer charges of any sort, but to effect his arrest, as General McClellan had ordered. The Captain then consented to submit, and, manifesting no disposition to resist, was allowed to get into the boat untied. In the meantime the other five soldiers had reached the deck of the vessel, and gone into the cabin. Here they found a straw bed, which was ripped open, set on fire, and the cabin door closed. The party speedily disembarked, leaving the crew behind, who, it is supposed, escaped on the small boat belonging to the schooner. They were not taken because the boat used by the boarding party had a hole near its top, and could carry but seven men. As the surprise party pulled off for the Southern shore the captain of the schooner had his suspicions aroused as to the arrest having been made by order of McClellan, and remarked to his captors that the General's headquarters were not on that side of the river. He was told to "hold his peace;" that his captors knew what they were about; that they had changed their mind, and intended taking him to a Confederate instead of a Federal General. The captain now became greatly alarmed, and besought the clemency of his captors, stating with tears in his eyes that he had a wife and children in New York, who would be not only deeply distressed at his loss, but greatly impoverished.—His fears were quieted by the assurance that he would not be harmed, but that, as he was a subject of the Lincoln Government, he must consider his capture as entirely legitimate, and himself a prisoner of war.

Upon reaching the shore the captain declared that, had he seen his captors approach from the southern bank, the ruse adopted would not have availed, for he had arms aboard, (Enfield rifles,) and would have only surrendered with his life.

In the passage from the vessel to the shore not a ray of light, save the lamp in the rigging, was to be seen, and our boys had made up their minds that the vessel would not burn, and that the arrest of the captain was the only result of their enterprise. But they were soon most agreeably disappointed, for as they ascended the bank, the fire suddenly burst out, and in a few minutes the flames were licking the sides of the vessel from bow to stern.—She burned slowly, but brightly, and the flames illuminated the river and the country around for miles. Our informant states that it was quite amusing to witness the commotion among the fleet of Old Abe, consisting of some two hundred steam and sailing craft. Steam was crowded on gunboats and transports, and the sailing craft were quickly towed out of the reach of the burning schooner. She continued to burn from half-past one until the dawn of day, when only such portions as were below the water's edge remained.

The schooner was nearly new, called the Louisa Rives, and commanded by Captain John A. Jones, of New York. She was 168 tons burthen, loaded with corn and provisions, and valued at $8,000, exclusive of cargo. Captain Jones was brought to Petersburg Saturday and lodged in jail, where he now ruminates on the daring of the rebels, and laments over the fortunes of war.

Just above the Louisa Rives several schooners were moored, but a gunboat lying alongside, it was considered somewhat imprudent to attempt to burn them. Another hatch of vessels lay not far below the Louisa Rives, but a gunboat was near these also. Between the destroyed vessel and the Berkeley shore, the water was studded with vessels, but the Confederate force was too small to venture in their midst.

The light from the burning vessel reflected brightly on the north bank of the James, and for miles and miles the tents of the Federal army were distinctly visible.

Two negroes were hung on Friday last at Kinston, by order of Col. Sol. Williams, commandant of the post, one of them belonging to the estate of late Rev. W. P. Biddle, of Craven the other to Mr. E. Coward, of Greene County. The negroes had been in jail for sometime, charged with going off to the enemy, and communicating intelligence to them, inducing other slaves to abscond. The evidence was clear against them.

Drafting in the North—Forty abolitionists, inhabitants of Farmington, Maine, quitted that city a few days ago to avoid the expected draft for soldiers. The Boston Courier expresses the conviction that to make up the compliment of three hundred thousand men called for by Mr. Lincoln, drafting is indispensable in all of the New England States. Notwithstanding the liberal baunty offered, the success in obtaining volunteers is, we are told, far from flattering. "Even in Massachusetts," says the Courier, "there is this lamentable shrinking from stern but necessary duty."

DIED:

In Charlottsville, Va., on the 4th of June, at the Delavan Hospital, JOHN LEWIS REICH, of typhoid fever, a member of the 33rd Regiment N. C. State Troops, aged 21 years, 11 months and 4 days.

THE BATTLE OF THE SEVEN PINES.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1862.

Gen'l S. COOPER, *Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l:*

Sir—Before the 30th May, I had ascertained from trusty scouts, that Keys's corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburg road. On that day Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to attack them next morning—hoping to be able to defeat Keys's corps completely in its more advanced position before it could be reinforced. Written orders were dispatched to Major-Generals Hill, Huger, and G. W. Smith. General Longstreet, being near my headquarters, received verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged. General Hill, supported by the division of General Longstreet (who had the direction of operations on the right,) was to advance by the Williamsburg road to attack the enemy in front; General Huger, with his division, was to move down the Charles City road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with Hill and Longstreet, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy his division; Gen. Smith was to march to the junction of the New Bridge road and the Nine Mile road, to be in readiness either to fall on Key's right flank or to cover Longstreet's left. They were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the stream of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with no other troops than those of Keys. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of Smith, Hill, and Longstreet were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 o'clock A. M.

Major General Longstreet, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. Huger's division. At length at 2 o'clock P. M., he determined to attack without those troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock it became close and heavy.

In the meantime, I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in this attack, with the division of General Smith, that I might be on a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet, any counter movements which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the sound of musketry did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for General Smith's advance till about 4 o'clock, at which time Major Jasper Whiting, of Gen. Smith's staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen. Longstreet's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. Smith's troops were at once moved forward.

The principal attack was made by Major-General Longstreet, with his own and Major-General D. H. Hill's division—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, admirably commanded and most gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis which formed the enemy's external defences, and stormed their entrenchments by a determined and irresistible rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and entrenchments. At each new position they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried, but their advance was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By nightfall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than two miles, through their own camps, and from a series of entrenchments; and repelled every attempt to recapture them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor, and decision, with which these operations were conducted by Gen Longstreet are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily seconded by Major-General Hill, of whose conduct and courage he speaks in the highest terms.

Major-General Smith's division moved forward at 4 o'clock—Whiting's three brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the railroad. At this point, Whiting's own, and Pettigrew's brigade, engaged a superior force of the enemy. Hood's, by my order, moved on to co-operate with Longstreet. Gen. Smith was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up Hampton's and Hutton's brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Major-General G. W. Smith succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from resuming his attack on the enemy's position next morning by the discovery of strong entrenchments, not seen on the previous evening. His division bivouacked, on the night of the 31st, within musket shot of the entrenchments which they were attacking, when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy, and resolution with which Major-General Smith directed the attack, would have secured success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of Longstreet and Hill passed the night of the 31st on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen, Smith were undoubtedly from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the brigade of Gen. Pickett, which was supported by that of Gen. Pryor. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two brigades, the brunt of the action falling on Gen. Pickett. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms, and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand (6,000) muskets—one garrison flag, and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Major General Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about 3,000
Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith reports his at 1,283

Total 4,283

That of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have exceeded ten thousand—an estimate which is, no doubt, short of the truth.

Had Major General Huger's division been in position and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Keys's corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated. Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

Major-Generals Smith and Longstreet speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government especially to the manner in which Brigadier Generals Whiting and R. H. Anderson, and Cols. Jenkins and Kemper and Hampton, exercising commands above their grades, and Brig General Rhodes, are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Major A. H. Cole, of my staff.

I have been prevented, by feebleness, from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, Gen'l.

VIEWS OF THE DESERTED BATTLE FIELD.

The most interesting localities of the late battles before Richmond are probably the twice-fought field of the "Seven Pines," and the ground near Mechaniesville, upon which the Federal army received the *coup de grace* from the closing combinations of Jackson, the Hills and Longstreet. The defences of the latter were rendered almost impregnable by the advantages of natural position, consisting of hill, ravine and swamp, commanded by ponderous batteries and breastworks, from which an incessant fire was poured out upon our advancing and victorious forces. At the "Seven Pines," after the battle to which the name is given, the Federal army, having regained the field without a fight, threw up a series of fortifications within the space of ten days, so excellent and extensive, that, if attacked in front, half a million of men would have been insufficient for the task of reducing them. It was only by the movement made by Gen. Jackson in the rear, in concert with Magruder in front, that rendered them valueless to the enemy.

The position of the enemy on this field was wholly artificial. Their batteries extended from the York River Rail Road, six and a half miles below the city, in a south-eastern direction, across the plain, for a distance of some two miles. Upon visiting the locality, one will be struck with the admirable character of the fortifications. Their entire front is protected by moats twelve feet in width, and five feet deep, along the outer edges of which are placed continuous abattis of felled trees, neatly trimmed, and every bough and twig sharpened at the end, defying the passage of any mortal force that might be sent against them, before the fire from their batteries and rifle pits. It was evident that these fortifications were intended as a permanent base line, from which the enemy never expected to be driven, but moving slowly forward, to throw up similar works before them, and, thus systematically and literally to ditch the Confederate army out of Richmond. The skill displayed in their arrangement and style surpasses those of any fortifications that the enemy have yet thrown up during the successive campaigns in Virginia.

In the rear of this wonderful line of earthworks, stands the shattered remains of the Federal encampment. Hundreds of tents, of every description, with every width of canvass ripped, from two to three feet in length, stand flapping in the breeze. Around upon the field and within the works, thousands of blankets, overcoats, jackets, and other clothing, (much of which, being uninjured, has been gathered up by pillagers from the city,) lie strewed. Boxes of meat, ground coffee, beans, dried fruit, cases of lemons and oranges, lemon syrup, Edinburg ale, porter, champagne, pickles, chowchow, preserves, sardines, and many other niceties, may be seen lying about loose in every direction, all, however, more or less knocked into smithereens and rendered valueless.

Every wagon left on the field by the frightened fugitives was either upset or broken. Some new and splendidly made ambulances were relinquished, with a spoke or two knocked out and the shafts hacked half off. Sundry drum shells, in perfect good order, and of admirable style, are to be seen perched up on stumps, or lying in the trenches. Here and there may be observed broken muskets, some driven into the earth up to the lock, bayonets, broken swords, scabbards, epaulettes, trappings and harness, variously mutilated. Heaps of minie cartridges, many of which are made of a peculiar paper, requiring no "biting," but which upon being rammed down, bursts, and, being itself combustible, obviates any danger from choking the tube, and saves many a valuable moment in battle—these, and any quantity of other deserted military plunder, contribute to render the field picturesque with the relics of our invaders.

The burial grounds of the Yankees which lie on the outskirts of the encampments, in miscellaneous spots, tell a melancholy story for the mortality in their army. The shells and bullets of our gallant troops, and the unwholesome air of the swamps, did a fearful work amongst them. They lie buried in heaps of six and eight, some honored with shingle monuments and epitaphs in pencil. On the roadsides, where numbers fell before our troops, they lie half buried in wagon ruts, and swamp holes, with heaps of dirt piled upon their bodies, from either end of which protrude their decaying heads and feet. These graves are all Yankee made.

Some of the buildings in the vicinity are riddled with ball, shell and bullet. Beautiful country seats, located amidst the advanced lines of the Federals, are utterly ruined, the trees torn by artillery, the fences burned, flower gardens trampled under foot, the houses themselves sacked, and the walls mutilated with vile scribblings and sketches. One handsome edifice, located under the shadows of a grove of magnificent oaks, was perforated six or eight times by the Federal batteries, and in one instance a shell being thrown into it, and bursting in the passage, ripped off the ceiling in fifty places, played havoc with the partitions, and scattered the laths and plastering of the adjoining parlor about in a medley of trash and confusion.

Among the many useful articles now lying about the field are hundreds of unused sand bags, while the fortifications contain thousands of them, which, with some labor, could be emptied of their contents, and rendered equally serviceable. There are quantities of other valuable things which the pillagers have not yet collected, that would be available to our army. Many of the tents could be repaired, the wagons overhauled, the spades, axes and picks gathered up, and the camp utensils, such as are not badly injured, collected.

Innumerable letters may yet be gathered together from the scene. For the most part, those that have been found, were written by illiterate and indecent persons, giving a good idea of the moral stamina of the Yankee army and those who are sustaining them at home.

All things here indicate that the fleeing army, impelled by commingled fright and chagrin, because foiled while yet luxuriating in the consciousness of invincibility in *front*, were mad. Their insanity at the moment was doubtless magnified, too, by copious supplies of whiskey, the liquid courage which has become so highly popular in the Federal army. They destroyed everything they could, and mutilated nearly everything they could not destroy.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA—COM. TATNALL ACQUITTED.

The case of Capt. Josiah Tatnall, late commander of the steamer Virginia, which has occupied the attention of the Naval Court of Inquiry in this city for some time past, has at length been disposed of in a manner gratifying to that officer and his friends, whatever may be the difference of public opinion concerning the matter. The first charge was the "Culpable destruction of an armed steamer of the Confederate States Navy;" the second "Negligence," and the third "Imprudent Conduct." The Court, having maturely considered the evidenced came to the conclusion that the several specifications were not proved, and found that the accused was "not guilty" of either charge. We append an extract from the proceedings in the case:

The Court do further find that the accused had, while in command of the Virginia, and previous to the evacuation of Norfolk, thrown down the gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampton Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take it up—that the day before Norfolk was evacuated a consultation, at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, was held by a joint commission of Navy and Army officers, as to the best disposition to be made of the ship—that the accused was in favor of passing Fortress Monroe, and taking the ship into York river, or of running down before Savannah with her—that in this he was overruled by the council, who advised that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe for the protection of Norfolk and Richmond; and that, in accordance with this advice, he proceeded to regulate her movements—that after the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, on the James river, became the most suitable position for her to occupy—that while in the act of lightening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum of eighteen feet—that by the evacuation of Norfolk and the abandonment of our forts below Westover, both banks of the James river below that point were virtually given up to the enemy—that the ship being thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond, was deprived of all outward sources of supply; save those of the most precarious and uncertain character—that her store of provisions would not last for more than three weeks—that when lightened she was made vulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that after having been lightened there were no available means of bringing her down to her proper draft and fighting trim, and that she had but two small boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in smooth water. Such being the facts and circumstances under the influence of which the Virginia found herself after the evacuation of Norfolk, it was, in the opinion of the Court, only necessary for the enemy to continue to refuse battle, as he had done since it was first offered by Captain Tatnall early in April, and thenceforward to keep a strict watch about the Virginia, in order, when her provisions were exhausted, to make her his prize and the crew his prisoners.

Being thus situated, the only alternative, in the opinion of the Court, was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which, in the judgment of the Court, was deliberately and wisely done by order of the accused.

Wherefore, the Court do award to the said Captain Josiah Tatnall an honorable acquittal.

Rich. Dispatch.

BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

Many beautiful incidents, illustrative of that fidelity so peculiar to the African who has been reared under the tutilage of a christian master, have been related since the beginning of the present wicked war, but we remember none more striking than the following:

At the beginning of the late series of battles in the vicinity of Richmond, a young officer in one of the Georgia regiments, took a conspicuous part. After the first days fighting, he returned to the rear of his regiment, where he met his faithful body servant, Davy, who seemed overjoyed that his master had escaped unhurt. Grasping his master by the hand, and with tears of gratitude in his eyes, he proposed that they should retire to a neighboring wood and offer up their prayers of thankfulness to the God of battles for his preservation. Davy's proposition was acceded to, and both retired to perform a christian duty no less becoming a soldier than a private citizen.

Next morning the young officer called to his faithful boy and said: "Davy, I am going into another engagement; the chances of battle are uncertain; I may fall; if I should, I have one request to make of you." "What is it Marse?" said the boy. "It is that you recover my body and send it to my mother," said the officer. "Hops de Good Bein'll spar you," said the boy, "but of you fall, I won't leave de field widout you." Late in the evening, Davy was told that his master had fallen, and that his body still lay on the battle-field. He set off immediately in search of the body, but was ordered away by a soldier in the garb of authority. Davy remonstrated. The officer threatened his life unless he should leave the field immediately. Davy replied that he would rather die than return without the body of his master, and that he would not leave the place until he had recovered his body in accordance with his last request. He was permitted to pass on. After turning over a number of mangled corpses, he finally identified the body of his master which he gathered up and carried from the field. The body reached Columbus a few days since under the care of the faithful servant. It was the mortal remains of Adjt. James H. Ware, whose last words were, "Tell my mother that I fell in the discharge of my duty, and that I died happy."

Health of Washington.—Well grounded fears are prevalent here that the health of the city is becoming worse, and that an epidemic is not improbable. The streets, by-ways and vacancies of the cities are in a horribly filthy condition, little ever being done by the municipal authorities, unless the expense is paid by the general government. The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals, scattered all through the city, is a cause of disquiet regarding the sanitary condition of the neighborhood.

Washington Letter.

A FAITHFUL NEGRO.

John and Hustin Greenwood, volunteers in an Alabama regiment, from the Western part of that State, brought with them to Virginia a negro man, who on all occasions has shown himself "faithful unto death." Three weeks since, one of his masters, Hustin Greenwood, was brought to this city sick, and remained at a gentleman's house here, attended by the faithful negro, until on last Tuesday, getting leave of absence, he started home, leaving the servant with orders to rejoin his brother. He walked sixteen miles to the battle-field to do this and not long after getting there, approached a party charged with the duty of burying the dead. The men were just then in the act of burying his master, without coffin, covering, &c, as is usual in cases of exigency. The first burst of grief being over, the faithful fellow claimed the body, and carrying it on his back to the nearest farm house, walked to Richmond, and procuring a coffin brought the body to this city, where it was given the rites of Christian burial. This instance of the faithfulness of the negro is well authenticated. It is a suggestive commentary on the professions and practices of the Yankees in regard to the "poor African."

THE NORTHERN DEBT.

In a late speech, Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, said.

The bill before us appropriates two hundred thousand dollars, and pledges the faith of the United States to the extent of ten millions. He was opposed to it—first because he thought it unconstitutional; he would oppose it further because the debt, liabilities and expenditures of the Government to day are too great to justify its further assuming such a burden as this bill contemplates.

He could see no reason for seeking to conceal the true facts of the indebtedness of the Government. The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dawe,) who was put forward as the special advocate for the Secretary of the Treasury, said in the early part of this session that that it cost the Government, to support the war, two millions of dollars per day. This was what gentlemen said who have access to the Departments. The total of actual debt and expenditures, and absolute or contingent liability, for which this Administration is chargeable from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1862—item by item—is $912,560,933,43. At the rate per month of $60,837,330 and for every day during the whole period of fifteen months $2,027,911. This does not include the debt previous to March 4, 1861—$72,289,000.

Movements of Burnside's Fleet.—The Federal fleet under Burnside, has appeared in full in the James, and the whole river is now lined and dotted with vessels. A large force is being sent up to Suffolk, from Burnside's transports, which point will doubtless be made a base of operations for an advance on the south side, in conjunction with the anticipated advance of McClellan against Fort Darling. The capture of Petersburg is doubtless one of the leading objects of McClellan, and is considered by him, primary to the reduction of Richmond. Whatever his designs may be, however, their consummation will require more strength and strategy than he is able to command.

Richmond Enquirer, 21st.

We are credibly informed that Gen. Burnside has returned through the canal into North-Carolina, with a portion of his forces estimated at between 6 and 7,000 men.—*Ral. Telegraph.*

Narrow Escape.—Lieut. McKinney of the 46th regiment while on picket duty, during the recent fighting at Richmond, suddenly and rather unexpectedly came immediately in company with a large number of Yankees who were out on the same pleasant and exciting diversion. Not wishing to be taken prisoner, and knowing the uselessness of engageing so many adversaries, he was quite at a loss as what he should do, until hailed by the Yankees. "Who are you?" when a thought occurred to him, and speaking quite authoritatively he commanded silence—that there were a parcel of *rebels* not far off, and he wished to surprise them. The valiant Yankees, on hearing they were in such close proximity to the rebels, skulked off, leaving McKinney to "surprise" them at his leisure.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

FRIGHTFUL DESTRUCTION BY EARTHQUAKES.—In the Dutch territories on the west coast of Sumatra, and in the Islands lying off it, earthquakes of excessive strength took place in February and March, accompanied by violent commotions in the sea, the waters retiring to a great distance, and then rushing back with frightful force, sweeping everything before them. Great destruction was everywhere caused, and many lives lost. In the islands, however the effect of these natural phenomena were most marked. On the island of Nias a military post was completely swept away by the sea, and several of the garrisons destroyed. A gunboat lying in the harbor was torn from her anchors and thrown high upon the shore. On the island of Simo, almost the whole of the houses were destroyed, and out of a population of about eleven hundred, nearly eight hundred, perished. Unusually heavy rains also prevailed in other parts of the dependencies. In Banda the nutmeg crops suffered much injury from this cause. A fearful eruption of the volcano on the island of Makijau about thirty-five English miles from Ternate, has caused the loss of many hundreds of lives and destroyed the whole vegetation.

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay a liberal price for any of the following second-hand books: Robbins' Outlines of History, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Ollendorf's French Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, Davenport's U. S. History, Guy's Astronomy, Murray's Exercises, &c.

Even if the books are somewhat injured, bring them to the office of

ROBERT DeSCHWEINITZ.

Salem, August 1st, 1862.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

NOTICE.

WE will sell, at public auction, on **Friday, the 5th day of September** next, at the residence of Harman Hartman, dec'd, a lot of FARMING TOOLS, and some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also at the same time and place, the PLANTATION containing about

160 Acres of Land,

situated about two miles from Winston.

On the premises are a lot of choice FRUIT TREES, and first rate well of water. There are about 100 acres of Woodland and about 60 acres in cultivation.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITE
JOHN J. HARTMAN,
P. N. HOPKINS.

July 25, 1862. 13-td

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS!

HEAD QUARTERS. 71st Regiment, N. C. Militia.
WINSTON, N. C. July 15th, 1862.

ALL persons enrolled, as *Conscripts*, in this Regiment, are hereby ordered to appear at the Court-house in Winston, by 9 o'clock, a. m., on Monday the 28th instant, each man supplied with five days rations, ready to take up the line of march for the camp of Instruction near Raleigh. Each one will be allowed to bring one extra suit of clothing. I would advise all to come prepared with wagons to carry them to High Point.

J. MASTEN, Col. Com'dg,
and Enrolling Officer.

North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1862.

Terry Gough vs. The heirs at law of Wm. Gough, deceased.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that James Whitaker, one of the heirs at law of Wm. Gough, dec'd., is not a resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said James Whitaker to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county to be held at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October, 1862, then and there to show, if he has anything to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, Thomas S. Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in July, 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

13-6t-$5 by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant., a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of **$75** will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and **$25** for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1862. [12.4

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm. Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others.
Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hez. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas O. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W. Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decres as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11-11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs. Timothy Transou and others.
Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

HARD TIMES MADE EASY! Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

WANTED

200 BARRELS FLOUR.
300 BUSHELS WHEAT,—

For which the highest market price will be paid

FOR SALE

8 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses, by the barrel. Apply to H. A. LEMLY.

Salem, July 4, 1862. 10-tf

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Strupe, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides,
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
4	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keeblin, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss.
Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-4t

*** Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

T. C. PARISH. [jy1,3m] J. M. WADDILL.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

SALT.

I AM now daily expecting to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, July 11, 1862.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by

WM. A REICH.

Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July		next.
" Sides,'	on Thursday the 17th	"	"
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th	"	"
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th	"	"
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st	"	"
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d	"	"
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d	"	"
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th	"	"
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th	"	"
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th	"	"
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th	"	"
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday the 29th	"	"
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday the 30th	"	"
" Adams',	on Thursday the 31st	"	"
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of	August	next.
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd,	"	"
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th	"	"
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th	"	"

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the Taxes on or before the first day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26, 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer, under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next,* an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth*, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. R. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides'	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq , T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq , William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G. V. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marshall.
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transou.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Vachel Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq., E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's,	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Foltz.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq., Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Rial Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

June 12th, 1862. **M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.***

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umoer,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Miss Charlotte Booze,	H. Marshall,
James B. Barrow,	J. McDonald & Son,
Lieut. W. L. Barrier,	Wm. J. McKaughan,
Mrs. S. Foy,	Willis Stevens 2,
Judian Hordes,	John Smith,
Mrs. E. Hurt,	Thos. R. Tate or Mr.
Wm. Linville,	Willis,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BL[illegible].

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to ordar.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49–tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We offer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22–m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, [within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 25th, 1862. 49–1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,086 421	3445	11863
Alexander	5,392 19	611	6022
Anson	6,562 161	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357 97	206	3660
Ashe	7,429 142	391	7962
Beaufort	6,179 729	5879	14779
Bertie	5,846 270	8166	14311
Bladen	6,333 435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515 260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923 100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647 319	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402 104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297 114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940 276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064 152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581 279	9355	15915
Catawba	9,038 28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555 504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609 38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978 151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,108 109	2131	12,148
Columbus	5,779 355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795 1288	6190	16373
Cumberland	9,561 478	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671 221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378 147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001 161	2392	8494
Duplin	8,986 374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880 388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716 211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,49[illegible] 651	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009 102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180 352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189 1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826 152	2947	7925
Guilford	15,738 693	3695	20056
Halifax	6,542 2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351 104	2684	8039
Haywood	5,488	313	5801
Henderson	8,981 85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948 1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682 259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141 22	4167	15347
Jackson	5,241 6	281	5528
Johnston	10,243 193	4916	15657
Jones	2,216 107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,993 177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000 80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370 115	519	6004
Madison	5'693 9	213	5908
Martin	5,435 461	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542 213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543 390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781 45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725 184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319 083	4781	11628
New Hanover	10.617 766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912 656	6898	13376
Onslow	5,198 159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318 522	5103	16949
Pasquotank	4 473 1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,9-7 392	3569	7948
Person	5,798 318	5196	11271
Pitt	7.480 127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317 106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768 380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211 345	5453	11009
Robeson	8.584 1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021 407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522 135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060 122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106 489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590 42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847 86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949 184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203 143	1597	4942
Union	8 903 53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470 1404	10733	28607
Warren	4 923 405	10401	15736
Washington	3 596 295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771 82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721 734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280 261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944 280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110 168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229 64	362	8655
	631,489 30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy [illegible] freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—it will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Balson	Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John E. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowall,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ager.

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire,	—— Bullock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jeffkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnsen,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left.

THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 51–tf